



Figure 35. Cross-section from USGS-069 to USGS-070.

The distributions of chromium and Sr-90 in the perched water in 2004 indicate a source of contamination to the northwest of the CWP (Figures 22 through 25). The high Sr-90 and chromium concentrations associated with Wells USGS-055, USGS-054, USGS-070, and CWP-9 probably indicate leakage from the former WWP and Warm Waste Retention Basins (TRA-04) or piping and sumps associated with these facilities. However, the source of Sr-90 in PW-13 is uncertain, because Sr-90 is not associated with tritium in this well, suggesting that the WWP is not the source of contamination in this well.

Cobalt-60 has not been detected in any aquifer wells; in the perched water, Co-60 has only been detected in Well PW-12. The concentration of Co-60 in PW-12 recently spiked, but it is now declining (ICP 2004d). In addition to Co-60, Sr-90 exhibits an overall upward trend in concentration in PW-12 (ICP 2004d). The source of Co-60 likely is either the result of the migration of residual contamination from one of three nearby Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites with known contamination or the result of hydrologic mechanisms. The common ion and stable isotope data suggest that the water source moving the contaminant may be from leaking raw water lines near PW-12 with some influence from precipitation. In contrast to chromium and tritium, Co-60 transport does not appear to be aided by infiltrating water from the CWP.